

CORRECTION

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Author Correction: SIRT2-mediated deacetylation and deubiquitination of C/EBP β prevents ethanol-induced liver injury

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LoxP group) in Fig. 2a. The correct Fig. 2a is displayed as below. This correction does not affect the results or the conclusion of this work.

In the original publication of this article, we inadvertently misplaced an incorrect image for the 4-HNE (Pair-fed

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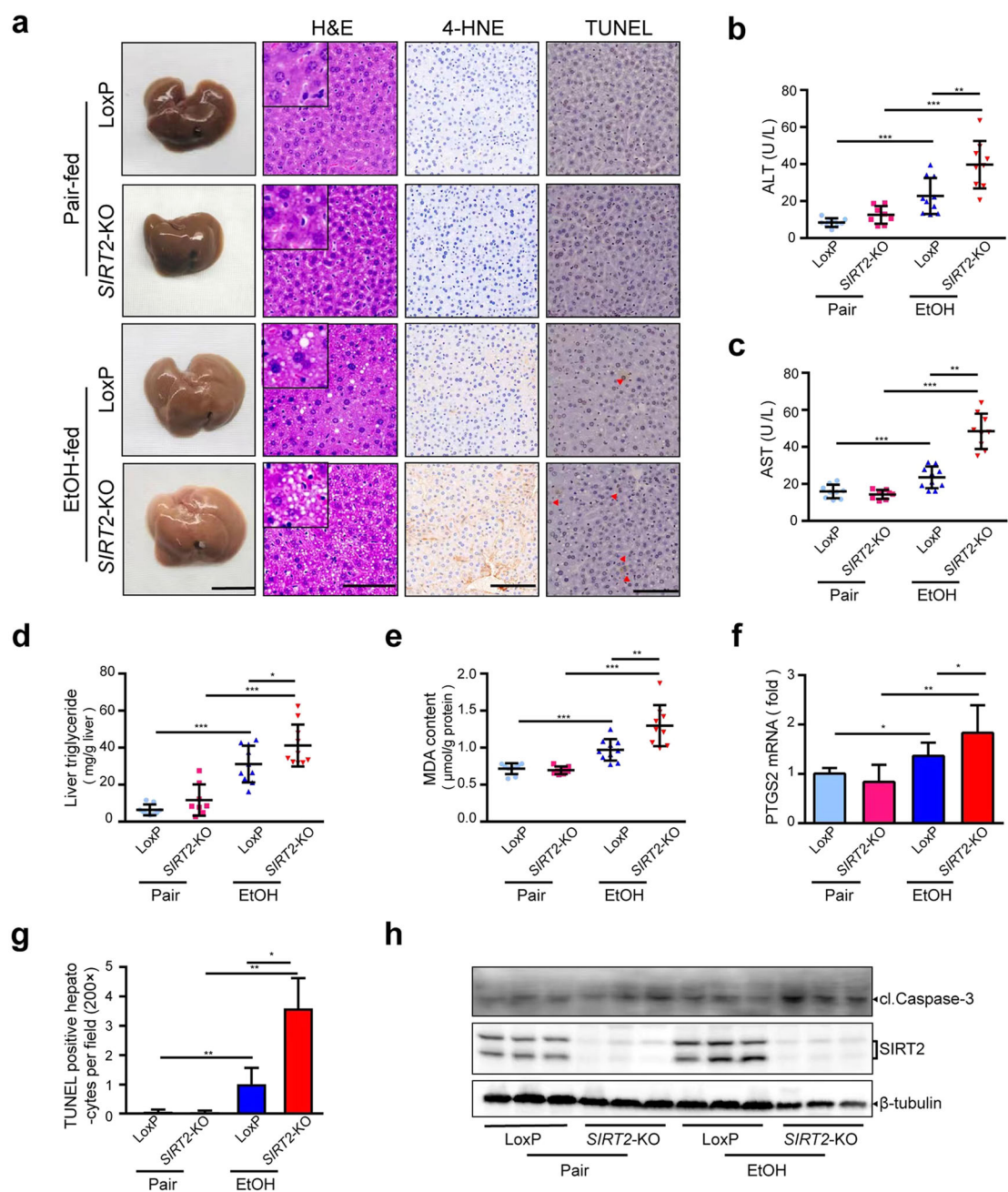


Fig. 2 Liver-specific *SIRT2*KO sensitizes mice to alcoholic liver injury. *SIRT2^{f/f}Alb-Cre⁻* (LoxP) and *SIRT2^{f/f}Alb-Cre⁺* (*SIRT2*-KO) male mice were treated with pair (Pair) and ethanol diet (EtOH) according to NIAAA model ($n = 8-10$ /group). **a-h** Liver injury, steatosis, lipid peroxidation, and cell apoptosis were assessed by images of the indicated livers (scale bar, 1 cm), mouse hepatic H&E staining (scale bar, 100 μm), IHC detection of 4-HNE and TUNEL (scale bar, 100 μm) (**a**), serum ALT (**b**) and AST (**c**), liver triglyceride (TG) (**d**), hepatic MDA content (**e**), and *PTGS2* mRNA (**f**), quantitative analysis of TUNEL-positive hepatocytes (magnification, $\times 200$) (**g**), Western blot analysis of cl.Caspase-3 in murine liver tissues (**h**). Student's *t*-test was used for statistical evaluation. Data are shown as means \pm SD and are considered statistically significant at $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, and $***P < 0.001$.